

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Birdwood

other names/site number VDHR # 002-0003

2. Location

street & number 500 Birdwood Drive (Rt. 250 West) ☐ not for publication
city or town Charlottesville vicinity ☒
state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 22903-4613

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register _____

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register

____ See continuation sheet.

____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register

____ removed from the National Register _____

____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ____ private
- ____ public-local
- X public-State
- ____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- ____ district
- ____ site
- ____ structure
- ____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 10 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 12 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling
DOMESTIC secondary structure (ice house)
DOMESTIC secondary structure (dependency)
DOMESTIC secondary structure (dependency)
DOMESTIC secondary structure (garage)
DOMESTIC secondary structure (water tower)
DOMESTIC secondary structure (quarters)
DOMESTIC secondary structure (cottage)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub: _____
VACANT/NOT IN USE _____
VACANT/NOT IN USE _____
VACANT/NOT IN USE _____
VACANT/NOT IN USE _____
VACANT/NOT IN USE _____
DOMESTIC single dwelling
DOMESTIC single dwelling

See Continuation Sheet

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC (Jeffersonian Classicism)
CLASSICAL REVIVAL (Neo-Classical Revival)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof STONE (Slate)
walls BRICK (Flemish Bond)
other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1819-1953

Significant Dates 1819

1865
1909

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder UNKNOWN

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation

sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
 ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
 ___ previously listed in the National Register
 ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
 ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
X recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # HABS VA-1077 and VA-1343
 ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
X State Historic Preservation Office VDHR File # 002-0003
 ___ Other State agency
 ___ Federal agency
 ___ Local government
 ___ University
 ___ Other
 Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.743 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
 1 17 716450 4214175 3 17 716220 4213785
 2 17 716413 4214085 4 17 716380 4213680
X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Sidebottom, Graduate Student
 organization University of Virginia date March 2003
 street & number 28 East Range telephone (434) 243-2318

city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22903

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name University of Virginia

street & number PO Box 400726 telephone _____

city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 22904-4726

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 6 Page 1

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA



Historic Functions

Cat: DOMESTIC
AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURE
LANDSCAPE

Sub: secondary structure (garage)
animal facility (stable)
storage (building with silo)
garden with statuary

Current Functions

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE
VACANT/NOT IN USE
VACANT/NOT IN USE
LANDSCAPE

Sub: _____

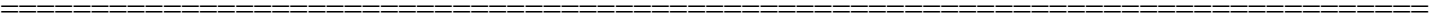
_____ garden remains with statuary

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA



Summary Description:

Located in the foothills west of Charlottesville on nearly twelve acres of land, Birdwood is a two-story brick plantation house built between 1819 and 1830 for William Garth. It bears many similarities to other Jeffersonian inspired houses in the local area and may have been constructed by builders who at the same time were constructing the University of Virginia. The original portion of the house is a cubic brick mass laid in Flemish bond and dominated by a monumental entrance portico supported by four Doric columns. The doorways of the main facade on the first and second levels are both single doors topped by elliptical transoms and latticed sidelights. The symmetrical facades and overall proportions are carried throughout the exterior walls by window and door openings, incised brick panels and four interior end chimneys. The roof is presently covered with a slate roof but portions of the original metal-covered hipped roof survive under later additions. The original plan is a square, double-pile, central-passage design with four rooms on each floor. The building has a significant addition from the Colonial Revival period also of Flemish bond that elongated the building and created a perpendicular secondary axis in the resulting floor plan. The majority of interior woodwork and fireplaces also date to the Colonial Revival period although some details date from the first period of building. Birdwood possesses a collection of dependencies as well as agricultural outbuildings and structures from both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as well as the remains of a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth-century garden.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

**Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA**

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Detailed Description:

Exterior
The Birdwood mansion consists today of two main blocks, an 1819 Jeffersonian house and an equally massive Colonial Revival addition to the South. The original five-bay, three-story section still dominates the image of the house with an entry portico on the north façade supported by four monumental Doric columns. A semi-circular window occupies the pediment of the portico and the Doric entablature extends around the entire building. A tall flight of stone steps leads to the main floor, which rests on a high basement. Above the front door is a small balcony adorned with a wooden, Chinese Chippendale railing. It is suspended by iron rods. An elliptical-arched door with sidelights serves as the front entrance and a second door of identical form serves the balcony. The first-floor doorway is a product of the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, while the second-floor opening is original. The hip roof on the original block is accentuated by four interior end chimneys, while the gable roof of the addition is pierced by a single central chimney. The roof of the entire mansion is now covered with slate. Brickwork on the entire house is laid in Flemish bond with mortar joints on the original portions of the building of a cleaner quality than that of the addition. The walls feature double-struck mortar joints and appear to have been painted red and penciled, as were the immediate dependencies. Between the two stories and at some areas where no windows exist, rectangular incised brick panels help to continue the symmetry of the exterior.

The east and west sides of the mansion are lined with one-story porches on brick piers that feature Tuscan columns and railings of turned balusters. The east porch runs along a portion of the original house block, while the west porch runs the entire length of the original block and extends to serve the west door of the perpendicular cross passage. The east door of the passage is reached by stone steps. Both exterior doors of the east-west passage are identical to the front door with elliptical transoms, sidelights and small Corinthian columns framing the door opening. On top of the west porch and below the cornice line sits a distinctive white-stuccoed projection with curved corners and a western-facing window. Stone steps on the south side of the building lead into a large sun porch that spans the entire width of the house. The only doorway to the basement is below the east stair landing.

Throughout the upper floors of the mansion, the rooms have windows with six-over-six sash surrounded by molded frames, topped with lintels fitted with louvered shutters. Windows in the basement have three-over-three sash with molded wooden frames. Those in the original section of the house have exterior shutters as well as bars for security. Two circular windows

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA

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Description (cont.)

help to light a large room on the first floor of the addition. They are placed just south of the doorways leading to the cross passage on the east and west sides of the house.

The site contains four original nineteenth-century dependencies that frame the immediate campus of the mansion and one nearby two-room stone plantation quarters for either slaves or overseer. Two other stone supporting structures south of the house may date from the original building period although they have been modified. A stable and garage southwest of the house and a distinctive lighthouse-shaped water tower to the east were added in the early twentieth-century. The grounds also contain traces of the late nineteenth or early twentieth-century ornamental gardens that include sculpture and an elaborate iron and fieldstone gate at the main entry road from Route 250. There are two noncontributing brick residences south and southeast of the main house.

Interior

Birdwood was originally a double-pile plan with a central passage dividing the four rooms on each floor. Little remains of the original treatment on the main floor. In the early twentieth century, two interior partitions were removed to convert the four original rooms on the first floor into two large entertaining areas, one on each side of the stair hall. The west room holds two identical fireplaces with molded surrounds and brick jack arches marking the fireboxes. The mantels are supported by Ionic pilasters and contain a frieze with three urns and garlands. Sections of the wall have small applied moldings to create frames that look like paneling while a detailed cornice of dentils topped by egg-and-dart molding and beading above encircles the room. Radiators have been installed throughout the house under some of the windows. The east room has been fully covered with wooden paneling that includes engaged Doric pilasters and pediments with dentils topping both doorways leading into the passage. Though the cornice is the same as in the west room, the ceiling has a different treatment of plaster paneling and medallions adorning it. Bookcases line the walls on the west side of the room and around the now-covered southeast fireplace. The cases have glass doors with lattice shaped mullions and open in pairs facing each other. A door on the east side of the room leads to the east porch of the house. Modern carpeting now covers the plank floors in this room alone. The entrance passage has the same cornice and wall treatment as the west room but includes paneling below the chair rail. An arched opening supported by pairs of fluted Doric columns on pedestals separates the entry area from the stair and hall to the addition.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA

Description (cont.)

The passage leads by the stair, through an arched opening and into a perpendicular passage in the addition. The same type of cornice runs throughout the addition but is now paired with a high, marbleized chair rail with paneling below. The marbling and height of the rail match the mantel of a fireplace positioned in the middle of the south passage wall. An arched opening with sliding pocket doors on the south wall mirrors the one to the front passage of the north wall, and leads into a large entertaining room on the south side of the house. This large south room contains a fireplace connected to that of the cross passage and allows access to the large sun porch visible from the exterior. A doorway on the east wall of the large south room leads into the early twentieth-century kitchen complete with back stair and electric dumbwaiter.

Cracking on the plaster in the southeast corner of the entrance passage and replaced floorboards on the second floor show that the now-straight main stair originally turned on a landing to reach the second floor. The second-floor passage is adorned with a simple cornice and chair rail. Unlike the door surrounds and flooring on the main floor from the Colonial Revival period, the doors and floors of the second story date from the original Jeffersonian period. The most remarkable survival is the second-story exterior doorway at the north end of the passage that leads to the suspended balcony. The moldings and glass for the doorway are original. Some of the panes contain the names of former residents scratched on them. The four rooms on the second floor have been reworked in many places to add early twentieth-century restrooms including one that occupies the projection over the west porch visible on the exterior. Unlike the first floor, the passage on the second floor has been extended around the stair to the addition that essentially mimics the four-room plan of the original section.

The main stair continues to the attic level where three closet areas have been framed, though no area of the attic is finished. The roof framing shows signs of recent repair but also has much of the original timber still in place. A portion of the original standing-seam metal roof is visible on what was the south roof of the original house, now preserved under the Colonial Revival addition.

The basement carries the same four-room plan as the floors above with storage spaces slightly modifying the original room sizes. Fireplaces extend to the basement floor in the two north rooms and may have done so throughout the original house block. A portion of the brickwork and basement window frames of the original house are well preserved in the addition rooms of the basement level.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Birdwood is a unique dwelling built between 1819 and 1830 as the plantation home of William Garth, one of the most successful planters of antebellum Albemarle County, Virginia. The house exhibits many of the characteristics common to buildings at the University of Virginia and other early nineteenth-century houses in the area known to have been built by Thomas Jefferson’s builders. The immediate grounds surrounding the mansion contain four dependencies that are unusual compared to similar Jeffersonian properties in the county, including a brick smokehouse, and an office with a basement icehouse. The house is also significant for its Colonial Revival additions undertaken by Charles Edgar and Hollis Rinehart, both prominent citizens of Charlottesville. This work included the extension of the house, a distinctive water tower designed in the form of a lighthouse and ornamental gardens.

Justification of Criteria: Birdwood is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C for Architecture. The main house bears many similarities to houses in the area that were inspired by the work of Thomas Jefferson and it may have been constructed by builders who were working under Jefferson at the University of Virginia during the same time period.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

**Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA**

Historical Narrative:

The present Birdwood property sits on land that was part of an original crown land grant to David Lewis in 1759. The property was first named Birdwood by Hore Browse Trist, an associate of Thomas Jefferson, after a county vicar in England, Reverend John Birdwood.¹ Trist owned the property for ten years before selling his six hundred acres in 1810. In 1817, William Garth purchased the property from his brother Jessie Winston Garth and had the extant brick dwelling built there sometime before 1830. The Garth family was already prominent in local affairs including Thomas Garth, father of Jessie and William, who was a leader in Albemarle County's involvement with the movement for independence. At least two roads still named for the family traverse parts of central and western Albemarle County once owned by the Garths.

Under the ownership of William Garth, Birdwood became one of the most successful farming operations in Albemarle County. As a member of the local farming community, William Garth pursued an interest in scientific advances in agriculture that started with his father's generation and included John Hartwell Cocke, Thomas Jefferson, William Meriwether and William Cabell. Garth hosted meetings of the Hole and Corner Club No. 1, a group of local plantation owners, at Birdwood and experimented in increasing crop returns. By the 1850 census Garth had amassed nearly \$50,000 in assets from his 1,000 acres of land. The core of his holdings at Birdwood employed most of his fifty-two slaves in producing wheat, corn and tobacco. The prosperity of the Garth family continued until the Civil War at which point their reliance on the use of slave labor greatly reduced profits. Family accounts and local tradition claim that Northern troops occupied the house for three days during the Civil War, plundering the mansion at Birdwood, ruining crops in the fields and freeing numerous slaves. The account also states that General George Armstrong Custer later arrived at the property, before his entrance into Charlottesville in 1865, to apologize for the treatment of the family at the hands of the army.²

¹ Wells, Jane Flaherty. "Thomas Jefferson's Neighbors," p. 3.

² Moore, John Hammond. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. p. 167
Account book of William Garth, 1844-1856. Unpublished manuscript (MSS 11081), Special Collections Library, University of Virginia. Bankhead, Ada Pyne. *Sheridan's Raid at Birdwood*.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 8

**Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA**

Statement of Significance (cont.)

As the seat of the Garth family for about sixty years, Birdwood saw much wear and tear from the eleven Garth children, including graffiti scratched on one of the window panes that reads "Gabe Garth, June 22nd, 1844." Following the death of William Garth in 1860, the property was to be divided evenly by his heirs. Instead a long court suit over the property was initiated and was finally settled when the property and house were put up for auction. A broadside advertising the sale in 1875 is in the collections of the University of Virginia.

The house was subsequently owned by Samuel and Annie Buck and William C. Chamberlain before being sold to Charles Edgar in 1903. According to one source Edgar added land to the Birdwood property and built the sizable addition to the mansion as the south part of the dwelling. After owning the property just six years, Edgar sold the house and 535 acres to Hollis Rinehart. Rinehart, whose family became wealthy from exploits in the railroad business, became a successful businessman as a partner in Rinehart and Dennis Construction and as the creator of the Charlottesville National Bank and Trust Company. Additionally, Rinehart served as a member of the University of Virginia's Board of Visitors and created an eight-story office building for his bank in downtown Charlottesville.³ Rinehart enclosed the south porch of Birdwood, took out the walls between rooms on the first floor to create two large rooms and paneled the eastern one. On the grounds, he built the distinctive water tower just east of the mansion in the form of a lighthouse and probably added the ornamental gardens and statuary south of the tower.⁴

In 1921, Rinehart sold the property to Henry L. Fonda who raised show horses of national acclaim and Hereford cattle on the property. In 1936, Fonda sold the property to James DeWitt Wilde who in turn sold the property to Cornelius W. Middleton in 1940. One source mentions that Middleton carried out "extensive improvements" to the house and property. It is at this time that the roof cupola, still visible in sketches from a 1935 book, was removed.⁵ Middleton

³ This building at the corner of Main Street and Second Street NW is currently occupied by Wachovia Bank.

⁴ Chamberlain, Bernard P. History of Birdwood.

Moore, Albemarle. p. 364-365.

"Birdwood." Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey Form, VDHR File # 02-3.

⁵ Rawlings, Mary. Ante-bellum Albemarle. p. 84.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 9

**Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA**

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Statement of Significance (cont.)

continued to use the acreage of the property to raise Hereford cattle before selling the property in parcels to the University of Virginia, first in 1967 and then in 1974. The approximately twelve-acre site of the house today has been separated from the original farmland, which has been divided into numerous properties. The improvements on the land include the university's Birdwood golf course that surrounds the mansion site. For a short time the mansion served as a conference center for the university but ceased to function as such about ten years ago. The mansion is not currently in use but has been considered as a possible site for a number of university related academic centers.⁶

For two centuries, Birdwood has functioned as an important property for the Charlottesville and Albemarle area. The house is a significant contribution to the community as an example of Early Republican architecture reflecting Jeffersonian Classicism, as the home of numerous important individuals within the community, and as an important agricultural center for crops during the nineteenth century and livestock during the twentieth century.

⁶ Chamberlain, History of Birdwood.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9, 10 Page 10

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA

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Major Bibliographical References:

Bankhead, Ada Pyne. "Sheridan's Raid at Birdwood." Unpublished memoirs. Charlottesville, 1923.

Chamberlain, Bernard. "History of Birdwood." Unpublished study produced after 1974.

Kim, Andrew Byung Kyu and Lorenzo Mattii. "Water Tower at Birdwood Pavilion." Unpublished study prepared under the direction of K. Edward Lay, School of Architecture, University of Virginia. Charlottesville: 1993. HABS VA-1343

Lay, K. Edward. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 2000.

Moore, John Hammond. *Albemarle: Jefferson's County, 1727-1976*. Charlottesville: Albemarle County Historical Society, 1976.

Nadel, Andrea. "Birdwood Ice House." Unpublished study prepared under the direction of K. Edward Lay, School of Architecture, University of Virginia. Charlottesville: 1982. HABS VA-1077

Rawlings, Mary. *Ante-Bellum Albemarle*. Charlottesville: People's National Bank, 1935.

Wells, Jane Flaherty. "Thomas Jefferson's Neighbors: Hore Browse Trist of 'Birdwood' and Dr. William Bache of 'Franklin.'" *The Magazine of Albemarle County History*. Vol. 47, 1989.

Woods, Edgar. *Albemarle County in Virginia*. Bridgewater: The Green Bookman, 1932.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 11

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA

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UTM References, cont'd

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5)	17	716520	4213700
6)	17	716570	4213830
7)	17	716480	4213840
8)	17	716520	4213950
9)	17	716450	4214080
10)	17	716485	4214165

Verbal Boundary Description

The property being nominated is identified as parcel number 06000-00-00-028C0 on the tax parcel maps for Albemarle County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

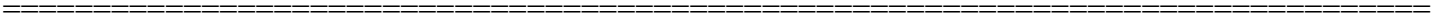
The nomination includes all of the buildings historically associated with Birdwood and currently contained on Albemarle County tax parcel number 06000-00-00-028C0.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photo List Page 12

Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA



The following items are common to all photographs:

NAME OF PROPERTY: Birdwood VDHR # 002-0003
LOCATION: Charlottesville vicinity, Albemarle County, Virginia
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER: Richard Sidebottom
DATE: March 2003
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond
Neg. # 20450

- 1 of 12: Mansion from Northwest
- 2 of 12: Southeast corner of Mansion showing large Sun Porch
- 3 of 12: East side of the Mansion looking North past Gardens and Statuary to Water Tower, Southeast Dependency (garage) and Northeast Dependency (office and icehouse)
- 4 of 12: Southwest Dependency (smokehouse) with Northwest Dependency (kitchen) in background
- 5 of 12: Quarters South and East of Mansion area, looking at Southeast corner of building
- 6 of 12: Cottage South and West of Mansion area, looking at Northeast corner of building
- 7 of 12: Farm Outbuilding with Silo South and West of Mansion area, looking at Northwest corner of building
- 8 of 12: Stable South and West of Mansion area, looking at Southeast corner of building
- 9 of 12: Main passage and stair on first floor, looking South
- 10 of 12: Northwest room on first floor, looking South
- 11 of 12: Cross passage in south addition, looking West
- 12 of 12: Original molding detail from second-story passage door leading to Northeast room

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Sketch Map Page 13

**Birdwood
Albemarle County, VA**

